

OPTICAL DISC HAVING VARIABLE SPARE AREA RATES AND METHOD FOR VARIABLY SETTING THE RATE OF SPARE AREAS IN THE OPTICAL DISC

5 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

a The present invention relates to an optical disc having spare areas and a method
a therefor, and more particularly to a method for variably setting the rate of spare area of
an optical disc ~~for minimizing a defect occurring rate by variably affording distributed~~
a 10 ~~rates of the spare areas within the optical disc in accordance with a recording area~~, and
an optical disc provided with the variable spare area rates.

2. Description of the Prior Art

a The recent development of the information industry increases the need for
techniques capable of recording information of high density and large quantity.
15 Especially, by entering the multimedia era, a remarkably rapid technical development
a has been achieved in recording ^{optical} media such as a compact disc (CD) and a digital
versatile disc (DVD) ~~which use light~~.

Along with such development ~~in magnetic recording~~ ^{along with a} and demand for a
medium of large capacity, ~~the application of light rather than magnetic as the recording~~
a 20 ~~medium is the trend of time~~. However, in employing the optical recording system,
reliability of the recording substance of the optical disc, which is the recording medium,
is inferior ^{the reliability} to that of the magnetic disc. ^{techniques for compensating and/or correcting} Due to this fact, techniques for complementing
the inferior reliability have ^{therefore} been utilized ^{using} via an error correction code, ~~a furnishing of~~
spare areas and so on.

a 25 ~~The~~ ^S spare areas are set by portions in the recording area (i.e., a main area for
storing a digital data) of the optical disc, which are not used during the normal recording
condition. The spare areas are furnished for the purpose of providing a corresponding
a ~~spare area~~ ^{that is} equivalent to an area of the optical disc ~~when being probably damaged~~ ^{that is} and thus
a ~~state of being~~ inoperative to permit the optical disc to normally function as the recording
30 medium on the whole.

a That is, the spare area is employed ^{to prepare} in the concept of preparation against a
a damage ^{to} upon the recording area. At this time, the provision of the ^S spare areas may be
a arranged ^{to} to specific places of the optical disc or distributably arranged throughout
respective portions within the disc. However, since the spare areas arranged to specific

places of the optical disc induces unnecessary movement of the head during reading out and recording data, it is preferable that the spare areas are divided ^{and} ~~to be~~ distributably arranged throughout respective portions within the disc. Also, the recording areas of a recordable optical disc are set by employing a Zoned Constant Linear Velocity (ZCLV) system.

A general format of the above-stated optical disc is illustrated in FIG. 1. Referring to optical disc 10 shown in FIG. 1, a reference numeral 1 denotes a radius of the disc; 2 is an inner ^{radius} ~~diameter~~ of the disc; 3 is a recording area of the disc in which data are stored; 4 is zones divided into a plurality of partitioned areas in the diameter direction; and 5 is sectors divided in the circumferential direction within zones 4. ^{are} ~~is~~ Even not shown in FIG. 1, a plurality of tracks forming a concentric circle are provided within zone 4.

The tracks, sectors 5 and zones 4 are respectively provided with independent addresses for easily reading out the recorded information, which facilitates the access to desired information by managing the file name of the recorded information and address with respect to the recorded position in accordance with a File Allocation Table (FAT).

In case of initializing the optical disc, the recording area is partitioned into 24 successive zones, and respective spare areas are allotted to zones 4. Because of ^{are arranged} ~~of~~ arranging the foregoing spare areas within respective zones, the information to be recorded onto a portion that probably involves the faulty recording within the zone is recorded on the spare area within the corresponding zone to prevent the defect. The size of the spare area is adjustable. Thus, when the size is increased, the reliability of the disc is ^{increased} ~~heightened~~ while the recording capacity is reduced relatively.

Therefore, the spare areas are allocated by a prescribed rate in accordance with the size (number of blocks) of the recording area within respective zones, and the size occupies approximately 5.37% which is the prescribed rate of the capacity of zones 4. The sizes of the spare areas per zone are indicated in the following <Table 1>.

<Table 1>

Zone	Size of Recording Area (No. of blocks)	Size of Spare Area (No. of blocks)	Rate (%)
0	1901	102	5.37%
1	2010	108	5.37%
2	2122	114	5.37%

3	2234	120	5.37%
4	2346	126	5.37%
5	2458	132	5.37%
6	2570	138	5.37%
7	2682	144	5.37%
8	2792	150	5.37%
9	2904	156	5.37%
10	3016	162	5.37%
11	3128	168	5.37%
12	3240	174	5.37%
13	3352	180	5.37%
14	3464	186	5.37%
15	3576	192	5.37%
16	3686	198	5.37%
17	3798	204	5.37%
18	3910	210	5.37%
19	4022	216	5.37%
20	4134	222	5.37%
21	4246	228	5.37%
22	4358	234	5.37%
23	4475	240	5.37%
Total	76424	4104	5.37%

<Table 1> is obtained by recording the spare areas produced from the DVD standard regulations.

The recording layer of the aforementioned optical disc is typically fabricated via a sputtering method which is widely used as one major technique of forming a thin film. Here, it is required that the recording layer of the optical disc fabricated at this time has a characteristic of being consistent throughout the recording area. Accordingly, in order to uniformly maintain the quality of the optical disc, the certainty of such consistency becomes the important requisite.

FIG. 2 is a view showing a mean thickness distribution of the recording layer

of the optical disc. As shown in FIG. 2, the center portion of the recording area has the relatively consistent thickness, but the portions adjacent to the inner circumferential portion or adjacent to the outer circumferential portion of the disc have the varied thickness.

Furthermore during the injection molding for fabricating a substrate of the optical disc, which is formed of a plastic, the inner diameter portion and outer diameter portion of the disc ~~present optical inconsistency~~ *are optically inconsistent due* owing to the differences in resin temperature, cooling time, etc. The deviations of the recording characteristics incited due to the inconsistent substrate and varied thickness of the recording layer currently satisfy the stipulated standard of using the disc, which, however, are required to be improved in the aspect of reliability.

many attempts have previously Therefore, ~~a lot of endeavors~~ *to achieve the desired* has been made ~~until now~~ for securing the consistency. Nevertheless, the thickness variation of the recording layer shows a deviation of $\pm 2\%$ currently. Additionally, it is a general point of view that the inconsistency is difficult to be completely ~~solved~~ *eliminated*.

As described above, the optical disc allots the spare areas of the prescribed rate (approximately 5.7%) with respect to overall zone capacity in setting the recording area.

As described with reference to FIG. 2, the optical disc ~~is~~ *has* inconsistent thickness throughout ~~it to involve the inconsistency~~ resulting from the varied thickness in the lengthwise direction of the radius. Consequently, since the defect occurring rates at

specific points of the optical disc ~~are respectively differed~~ *differ* from one another, a specific zone cannot be used further if the defect within the corresponding zone is increased to employ all replaceable spare areas. For this reason, ~~overall disc may not be used to incur~~ *the without experiencing reduced reliability* a problem of lacking in reliability of the disc due to the increase of the defective portions.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Therefore, it is an object of the present invention to provide a method for variably setting the rate of spare areas in an optical disc, wherein, in order to solve the above-
enumerated problems, the rates of spare area arranged within the optical disc are variably set.

It is another object of the present invention to provide an optical disc having variable spare area.

To achieve the above and other objects of the present invention, there is

provided an optical disc comprising a main area for storing digital data, the main area being divided with a plurality of zones; and a spare area, having a variable area rate within the each zone of main area, for storing the corresponding digital data instead of the main area to prepare an occurring data error due to a defect of the main area.

5 Also, a method for setting spare areas of an optical disc for preparing a liably-occurring recording error due to a defect of said optical disc, wherein the method for setting said spare areas of the optical disc is preformed by variably setting the spare area rates of which size rates are variably set in the radius direction of the optical disc.

10 In the optical disc formed according to the present invention in view of the above construction, the spare area rates provided for respective zones are not constantly allotted per zone, but are variably provided per zone to enable to deal with a liably-occurring defect in accordance with the thickness variation of the disc, thereby improving overall reliability of the disc.

15 BREIF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The above objects and other advantages of the present invention will become more apparent by describing in detail preferred embodiments thereof with reference to the attached drawings in which:

FIG. 1 is a view showing a format of a general optical disc; and

20 ~~FIG. 2 is a view showing the thickness variation in the radius direction of the optical disc.~~

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

25 When arranging the rates of spare areas in the present invention, the total quantity of the spare areas during ~~fabricating~~ ^{such} an optical disc according to the present invention is set to be identical to that of the optical disc that has the typical spare areas. Also, in arranging the spare areas, it is constructed ^{such} that the sizes of the spare areas arranged onto the inner circumferential portion or outer circumferential portion are relatively larger than those of the spare areas arranged onto the center portion by considering the above-mentioned thickness characteristics of the recording layer of the optical disc as shown in 30 FIG. 2. In the present invention, the term "spare area rate" means the rate of a spare area to a zone area.

40 However, the present invention is not limited to the above-described embodiment, but can be applied to the optical disc that does not ^{have} the typical spare areas.

8 (C) A fabricating method of the optical disc is largely performed by steps of forming a stamper, of injection-molding a transparent substrate having a thickness of about 0.6mm by using the prepared stamper of covering a recording layer over the molded transparent substrate by using a continuous-type sputter, and of adhering the disc formed with the recording layers. The detailed steps are of the well-known in the art, of which detailed descriptions will thus be deleted.

10 a For the purpose of examining the reliabilities of the optical disc having the variable rates of spare areas according to the present invention and the optical disc having the conventional fixed spare areas as presented in <Table 1>, a comparative example having the rate based on <Table 1> is compared with the first and second embodiments of the present invention having the rates ^{respectively} resulting from <Table 2> and <Table 3> to be described later, thereby being tested.

15 The fabrication of the optical disc according to the first embodiment of the present invention is identical to that of the optical disc of the conventional technique which is to be the comparative object until forming the recording layer.

20 In other words, a widely-used mastering facility of Sony Co. is employed for fabricating the stamper, and the transparent substrate having the thickness of about 0.6mm is injection-molded by using the fabricated stamper. At this time, a molder of Meiki Mfg. (Japan) is employed while using polycarbonate (product of GE). The molded transparent substrate is covered with the recording layer by using the continuous-type sputter of Jinko Co. of Japan.

a Then, the spare areas occupying a predetermined rate of the capacity (number of blocks is 76424) of the total zone (23) of the optical disc, fabricated as above, are formed. The optical disc having the spare areas stated in <Table 1> is prepared as the comparative example. That is, it is installed in a manner that the rate of the spare areas is to be 5.37% (number of blocks is 4104), and the rate of the spare area with respect to each zone capacity is to be 5.37%.

25 Also, in the first embodiment of the present invention, the total zone capacity and rate of the spare area of the optical disc fabricated are identically installed. Except that, 30 it is arranged such that the spare rates with respect to the sizes of the recording area within the respective zones has the rate as shown in <Table 2>.

<Table 2>

Zone	Size of Recording Area (No. of blocks)	Size of Spare Area (No. of blocks)	Rates (%)
0	1901	204	10.73%
1	2010	216	10.75%
2	2122	171	8.06%
3	2234	180	8.06%
4	2346	126	5.37%
5	2458	132	5.37%
6	2570	69	2.68%
7	2682	72	2.68%
8	2792	75	2.69%
9	2904	78	2.69%
10	3016	81	2.69%
11	3128	84	2.69%
12	3240	87	2.69%
13	3352	90	2.68%
14	3464	93	2.68%
15	3576	96	2.68%
16	3686	99	2.69%
17	3798	102	2.69%
18	3910	210	5.37%
19	4022	216	5.37%
20	4134	333	8.06%
21	4246	342	8.05%
22	4358	468	10.74%
23	4475	480	10.73%
Total	76424	4104	5.37%

That is, it is changed such that zone 0 is to 10.73%, zone 1 is to 10.75%, zones 2 and 3 are to 8.06%, zones 4 and 5 are to 5.37%, zones 6 and 7 are to 2.68%, zones 8 to 12 are to 2.69%, zones 13 to 15 are to 2.68%, zones 16 and 17 are to 2.69%, zones 18

and 19 are to 5.37%, zone 20 is to 8.06%, zone 21 is to 8.05%, zone 22 is to 10.74%, and zone 23 is to 10.73%. Here, the total mean rate is to be approximately 5.37%.

The second embodiment of the present invention is fabricated in the identical manner to the aforementioned comparative example and first embodiment. In other words, the rate with respect to the capacity of the total zone of the optical disc is identical by 5.37%, but the size rates of the spare areas with respect to respective zone sizes are to be as shown in <Table 3>.

<Table 3>

Zone	Size of Recording Area (No. of blocks)	Size of Spare Area (No. of blocks)	Rate (%)
0	1901	153	8.05%
1	2010	162	8.06%
2	2122	171	8.06%
3	2234	180	8.06%
4	2346	126	5.37%
5	2458	132	5.37%
6	2570	69	2.68%
7	2682	72	2.68%
8	2792	75	2.69%
9	2904	78	2.69%
10	3016	81	2.69%
11	3128	84	2.69%
12	3240	87	2.69%
13	3352	90	2.68%
14	3464	93	2.68%
15	3576	96	2.68%
16	3686	198	5.37%
17	3798	204	5.37%
18	3910	210	5.37%
19	4022	324	8.06%
20	4134	333	8.06%

21	4246	342	8.05%
22	4358	351	8.05%
23	4475	390	8.72%
Total	76424	4101	5.37%

In the foregoing first and second embodiments, overall size of the spare areas is unchanged to prevent the recording capacity of the optical disc from being degraded. The optical discs of three kinds of the comparative example, first and second
5 embodiments are prepared by as many as 20 sheets for each to test the reliability.

The reliability test is executed for observing and measuring the defect of the disc after exposing the disc to severe surroundings. ^{for instance} At this time, the severe surroundings are such that respective optical discs are exposed for 15 days under the condition of a temperature of 60 °C and a relative humidity of about 90%. After exposing to the
10 external environment, they are left intact for 24 hours at the normal temperature, and then measured.

That is, the defective extent of the discs at respective discs is measured to compare the spare areas provided to respective zones, so that the number of discs (defective discs) depleting all spare areas is evaluated. As the result, in this test, five
15 defective discs are detected from the comparative example while no defective disc is detected from the first and second embodiments of the present invention.

In view of the result of studying the state of the above-mentioned defective discs, the defects mostly occur at the zones of inner circumference and outer circumference sides of the discs. When the defect is excessive, all preset spare areas are
20 depleted to be decided as the defective disc.

In consideration of the first and second embodiments of the present invention, the defect occurs similarly to the comparative example. But relatively large spare areas are installed to the inner circumferential portion and outer circumferential portion of the optical disc as stated in foregoing <Table 1> and <Table 2>. Thus, the defect occurring
25 rate is low.

In the optical disc fabricated by the method for setting the spare areas of the optical disc according to the present invention, the rate of the spare areas of respective zones are adjusted without changing the overall size and distribution of the spare areas within the zones of the rewritable optical disc. In other words, more spare areas are
30 installed to the inner circumferential and outer circumferential portions of the optical

disc, and less spare areas are installed to the center portion which is the relative stable portion of the optical disc. As a result, the defect rate is minimized to be able to decrease the number of defective discs. By doing so, the reliability of the optical disc is heightened, and the problem resulting from the inconsistency of the optical disc can be
5 solved.

While the present invention has been particularly shown and described with reference to particular embodiments thereof, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that various changes in form and details may be effected therein without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.